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in Geological Life Development by Mr. Weller. The usual courses in general and special geology will be given by Professor Salisbury during the first half of the summer quarter, followed by his field course during the second part.

MR. FRANCIS H. SCOTT writes us that the bill before the Legislature to change the name of the Michigan Mining School to the Michigan College of Mines became a law early in April, and the latter is now the proper name of the institution. The students and the people of the Upper Peninsula generally have accepted the new name gladly, considering it much more appropriate for the character of the work done in the institution. Another bill which has been pending for some time regarding the charging of tuition has been passed, fixing the rate at \$25.00 for residents of Michigan, and not less than \$50.00 or more than \$200.00 for those residing outside of Michigan. The rate is under consideration and, in all probability, will be fixed at \$150.00. This tuition fee will correspond with that charged by other first-grade technical schools in America, such as Columbia College School of Mines, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the Stevens Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When the school was working out its policy, trying to solve its educational problems, it was thought wisest to charge no tuition, but to collect as wide a constituency as possible in order that there might be all possible chance to make the methods as broad and thorough as could be done. It was also deemed hardly just to the students educated here to demand tuition until the institution was much better equipped for its work than the appropriations granted during the first decade of its existence permitted. Now, that success has been attained in educating men for practical work, as is evidenced by the positions which its eighty-six graduates hold, as given in the last catalogue, the institution seems fully warranted in charging hereafter for its instruction. The new law goes into effect immediately after August 19, 1897, and will, therefore, not apply to students entering previous to that time. A prospectus will soon be issued by the College, giving the details of the regulations finally adopted by the Board of Control.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

##### DISTRIBUTION OF MARINE MAMMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Without discussing the general questions treated in Dr. Sclater's paper in SCIENCE of May 14th, it may be well to call attention to some errors of detail.

Dr. Sclater credits the North Atlantic region (Arctatlantica) with the exclusive possession of the genera *Delphinapterus* and *Monodon* and the species *Balaena mysticetus*.

*Monodon*, though rare, occurs in the region of Bering Strait, while it is not known, as yet, to enter Bering Sea.

*Delphinapterus* is abundant in Bering Sea, often ascending the large rivers which fall into that sea. Specimens have been noted in the Yukon 600 miles from salt water.

*Balaena mysticetus*, though now nearly exterminated, was a short time ago the principal object of the whale fishery of the North Pacific, Bering and Okhotsk seas. During the early days of the whale fishery several well attested instances occurred of whales (*B. mysticetus*) struck in one ocean, as the Atlantic, being afterward killed in the North Pacific, and *vice versa*.

It may also be mentioned that less than ten years ago a herd of over 200 fur seal were noted on one of the Galapagos Islands and an expedition was fitted out to go there for the purpose of hunting them.

WM. H. DALL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON,  
May 16, 1897.

##### A POSTSCRIPT ON THE TERMINOLOGY OF TYPES.

MR. LUCAS' remarks might have been more intelligible to me had they followed instead of preceded the lucid paper by Mr. Schuchert: 'What is a type in Natural History?' (SCIENCE, N. S., V., pp. 636-640, April, 1897.) To save further misapprehension, permit me to add that under 'type-specimens' I included 'holotypes,' and at all events the more important 'cotypes' and 'paratypes.'

This slight misunderstanding shows how necessary the definition of these terms has become. It also exemplifies a danger that needs constant guarding against, namely, the employment of a common word in a restricted or altered technical sense. The man in the street